TERMS: THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. Two Dollars a Year, Payable in Advance. No attention paid to orders for the paper uless accompanied by the Cash.

Abventisaucers will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, or less for the first insurion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to these who advertise by the vent.—

The Persons seeding advertisements must reark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged

Jon Wonk, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circu lars, Cards, Blunks, Handbills, Ac., will be executed in good style and on reasonable terms.
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be

promptly attended to.

No communication inserted unless necompanied
by the name of the author.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, March 16, 1861. A Southern Confederacy.

In the language of a Kentucky cotem Southern Confederacy: Its fundamental that every State has a right to nullify any obnoxious law and to secode from the these delegates." Confederacy whonever she fancies her I must beg leave to dissent from the rights are invaded. This is the one great views expressed by you and your Spring idea of all the precipitators of South Hill correspondents, and I flatter my elf Carolina. They boast of a rule of action that I can give you satisfactory reasons which they hold in common with the for so doing. In the first place there is Mexican Greasers, who no sooner install no more propriety in calling together the one ruler than they have him court-mar- delegates elected on the 9th of February. tialed and shot. We will consent to live than these would be in calling together in no Confederacy which is based on this one hundred other private citizens of the destructive heresy. We have no respect State of Tennessee, selected by primary for any government which has no stabili- meetings, -for the plain and simple reaty, no bend of union, no strength, but is son that the people of our State have, by the wretched creature of whim and ca- a very decided majority, refused to clothe

The Congress and Gov. Brown.

If we may believe the reports of some of the newspaper correspondents from of opinion from these delegates, and Montgomery, the course of Gov. Brown of Georgia, in taking independent meas- withstanding they were elected by large ures of redress after the Provisional Gov. majorities, have by the flat of the soveernment had assumed the quarrels of reign people, been authorized to do noththe several secoding States with those of ing. the secret session of Saturday and to-day, by the skilful intriguing of probased treaty between those powers. But Spain one would have heard the spunky Governor pretty roughly handled.

The Lincoln Cabinet.

The Cabinet list of President Lincoln is as follows .

William H. Seward, of New York, Sec-Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Sec-

Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary

of the Interior. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster-General. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, Secreta-

ry of the Navy. Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorneysam Tate, President of the Meni-

phis and Charleston Railroad, has forwarded the following communication to Gov. Petus of Mississippi: MEMBERS & CHAR, RAILBOAD, 1

Memphis, Jan. 7, 1861. J To the Governor of Messisseppi, Jackson, Mess.

DEAR Six:—I am authorized by the Board of Directors of this Company, to tender to your State the use of this Road for the transportation of Troops and muouthern States, free of charge, it become necessary, and you require our services, please give me notice in advance, that I may make preparations to perform

Yours truly, SAM TATE, President.

States, says the Huntaville Advocate, to Missouri. Whatever course these States trol of the government: may pursue (and we heartily wish they were with us) we (the seceding States) have no right to complain. We neted without consulting their wishes or asking their advice, and even boasted we would drag them with us! Now, are we by abuse, to make them our enemies! Are they enemies to be desired? Let the past

The Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston Courier says the Provisional Government will require twentyfive million of dollars for the current year, even with peace, and without estimating any thing for its postal deficiency.

non. The New York World (a Black Republican paper), says in a late issue: It is now seen that slavery cannot even hold the ground it has. Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina will be sooner later, emptied of their slaves by a process now going on, and still the greatest want in the gulf States is additional

30 Caleb Cushing holds that the Government is liable for the acceptance issued by Secretary Floyd under the decision of the Supreme Court.

12 It makes a great difference whether glasses are used over or under the nose.

Letter from a Delegate. [From the Nashville Patriots]

To the Etimes of the Patriot: - In your issue of the 20th inst., you published and endorsed a communication from a number of the citizens of Spring Hill, Manry, county, Tennessee, suggesting "the propriety of each county in the State holding a primary meeting at its county seat, on the first Monday in March, to instruct on the first Monday in March, to instruct on the first Monday in March, to instruct and urge its delegates to meet at the capalice, \$5, Cash. Obitany notices over 12 lines, charged at regu-All communications intended to premote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies.

Schools or Individuals, will be charged as adverhappy and united, but now distressed and dicided nation, in language not to be mistakes or misconstrued, either in or out of the

In the editorial with which you preface this communication, you say: "al though the State has refused by a popular vote to call a Convention, the people have elected delegates by overwhelming majorities to a Convention, and in doing so have said these gentlemen reflect their opinions and sentiments. In view porary (says the Richmond Whig.) we of the failure to call a Convention, we have one insuperable objection to a know of no better means of expressing Southern Confederacy: Its fundamental and defining the true feelings of the principle is CHANGE, INSTABILITY. State on the extraordinary condition of ANARCHY! All its advocates affirm public affairs, by which we are now surrounded than through a meeting of

the aforesaid delegates with any power at all. They have decided that they will not have any authoritative expression consequently the delegates elect, not-

the old Union, is disapproved. The cor- In the next place, as the delegates at navigable waters leading into the Missisrespondent of the Mobile Register writes present are clothed with no authority, I sippl and St. Lawrence, and the carrying from Montgomery, Feb. 25th: "The am opposed to calling primary meetings, places between the same, shall be comcourse of Gov. Brown, in his second seiz- for the purpose of investing them with mon highways, and forever free, as well ure of vessels, is deprecated here. It is the authority to "define the position of to the inhabitants of the said territory, considered disrespectful to the Federal Tennessee, in relation to the questions as to the citizens of the United States, Government and calculated to embarrass that are distracting this once happy coun- and those of any other States that may its action. Separate State action, it is try." Primary meetings do not always be admitted into the Confederacy, withsaid, was a very good thing, so long as reflect the sentiments of the people.the States were separate; among confed- They are usually managed by political erate States there must be no other than wire-workers—the real people rarely at States was acknowledged, the ri lit of

> opinions and sentiments of the people, distance show its meann claimed its ex-In many instances I think this doubtful, clusive navigation below the point where delegates with an eye to a certain con- State- struck the river. This claim was of the State voting for a Convention, and the navigation on the river, from its they voted for those whose sea an mis source to the sea was insisted on by the and views approximated the nearest to | United States, and a the treaties of 1763 their town, but still voting that they and 1783, as well as by the law of nature would have no authoritative expression of

> minion in our State. sovereign people have decided that they agreed that the navigation of the Missiswill have no Convention, shall we by the sippi, in its whole breadth, and its whole calling of meetings at Court Houses and Cross Roads, emisavor to over-ride this should be free to the citizens of the Univerplain and unconivocal net of their's as expressed at the ballot box.

If the Union party of Tennessee desire to call a Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, let them hold primary meetings and select their delegates in the usual way, but let not the delegates elected on the 9th, be invested with any authority, from the fam of their having been elected, because the people have positively and emphatically decided that these delegates have no authority. A DELEGATE.

Defining Black Republicanism. Col. Sam. Medary has lately commen Bab Tasts. For papers in the second bus, Onio, called the Crisic. In the course of his salutatory, he thus allodebe denouncing Tennessee, Kentucky and to the political organization now in con-

The Republican party, and I say it in all can for and and truth, as an organiza-tion, is madequate to restore order, re-tain its own strength or act, in harmony on any great measure of national health, and the restora lent of the government,— That party has within its organization an element, much larger than the more con-servative men in it suppose, that is re-solved on revolution and vengeame. Fa-natical, mischievous, reckless, with a se-cret organization of its own, feeling its svength and importance for evil, it will be wholly uncontrollable, and will follow the bent of its own inclinations. It places its own perverted conscience, "seared as with a hot fron," above law; and platforms above constitutions. It has no object in its existence but that of disorder, and no higher sims than those of exercising God's vengeance as they under-

Brigadier-General Beauregard, in company with his excellency, Gov. Pickens, who was accompanied by several of his Aids, visited Fort formson, Cummings' Point Battery and Morris' Island Battery, on Monday morning. They returned about six o'clock in the evening. We learn that Gen. Beauregard was very much struck with the great amount of work that had been done and the general work that had been done and the general progress and strength of the fortifications they did not visit Fort Moltrie, but then Beauregard expressed perfect confidence that Fort Sumter could be reduced, and that it was a question only of time.-

Southern Confederacy - its Tar:fr and its Government in General.

[From the Nashville Baster.] We have been tavored with copies of we letters lately received here, by one four commercial friends, from his agent uery 25th, 1861, the writer says:

I am informed, upon reliable authority that the enforcement of the new Tariff laws of the Southern Confederacy will take effect on and after the 4th of March. 1801: and that all boats arriving from the Interior will be subject to the same saws, expenses, form, etc., as European and other foreign vessels now taking clearance and permit at this port. The effect on business and commerce

here must be apparent to you without further countent.

In the second letter, dated February 27th, he gives his correspondent the folswing instructions;

Tell the boots to have, by the time they Tell the boats to have, by the time they reach. Vick-burg, two manifests of the cargo made up, and stop, and enter at that point, having endorsement made on back of manifest by Custom House officer, sending one by Express from that point here, that consigness may have their entry made by the time the boat are rives, so as to save delays here. Other wise serious delays will necessarily follow on the arrival of the boats in this port,

This is the free navigation of the Mis seippi, which some of the secession conentions promised to the inhabitants of the valley of that river, and we would ask our readers in general and our commercial friends in particular, whether they feel disposed to permit their Southern neighbors to exercise the unconditional control of this great highway to

It is an article of the Tennessee Declartion of Rights, - That an equal particioution of the free nivigation of the Mis sippl is one of the inherent rights of the citizens of this State: It cannot, therefore, be conceded to any prince, potentate, power, person or persons whatever. This same fundamental right was claimed in our first Constitution, and was inserted in our present Constitution in the identical words in which it was originally conceived.

In the celebrated "Ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States, northwest of the river Onio," passed by Congres on the 13th of July, 1787, it was declared that, "The out any tax, impost or duty therefor."

But you say the delegates reflect the river at its mouth and a considerable The people in each county elected their the Southern boundary of the Union and nations. The disperte was terminated by the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real In view of the great fact, that the in 1735, by the 6th naticle of which it was length, from its sonree to the occan States, and by the 22d article they were permitted to deposit their goods at the port of New Orleans, and to export from thence, without paying any other dury than the hire of the warehouses. The subsequent acquisition of Louisiana and Fiorida by the United States having in chided within their territors the whole river, from its source to the Gali of Mexico, and the stipulation in the treaty o 1783 securing to British subjects a right to participate in its navigation not laying seen renewed by the treaty of Ghent in 1814, the right of invigating the Massie appi for ever vested exclusively in the United States and their citizens.

"The right of the United States to par delpate with Spain in the navigation of the river Mississippi, previously to the ession of Louisiana, was rested by the American government on the sentiment written in deep characters on the heart of man, that the ocean is free to all men and its rivers to all the riparian inhabitants. This natural right was found to be acknowledged and protected in all tracts of country united under the same political society, by laying the navigable rivers open to all the inhabitants of their banks. When these rivers enter the limits of another society, if the right of the upper musbitants to descend the stream be in any case obstructed, it is an act of force by a stronger society against weaker, condemned by the judgment of mankind. The then recent case of the attempt of the Emperor Joseph II, to open the navigation of the Schldt, rom Antwerp to the sea, was considered as a striking proof of the general union of sentiment on this point, as it was be-lieved that Amsterdam had scarcely an advocate out of Holland, and even there ner pretensions were, advocated on the ground of treaties, and not of natural ight. The sentiment of right in favor it the upper inhabitants must become tronger in the proportion which their extent of territory bears to the lower .--

sands of miles of nadig bia water, penecating this territory in all its pages. The inhabitable territor of Spain below their boundary and bordering on the river, bich alone could pretend any from o t New Orleans. In the first, dated Feb. being incommoded by their use of the river was not the thousand h part of that extent. This east portion of the territory of the United State and no other outtions were of the bulkiest kind. And, in truth, their passage down the river might not only be innocent, as to the

> actual condition. The real interests then of all the inhibition, upper and lower, concurred in fact with their reective rights." Such is the statement of Wheaton, in is great work on international law, upn this topic. The innocent passage of people inhabiting the upper banks of the river leading to the sea, which is the common patrimony of all mankind, is a natural right; and it cannot be diverted or shackled by the inhabitings of its low. or smakled by the inhabitants of its low-

ins of the Constitution; in reference to which right as well as to every other that the people of the secoling States possess, we of Tennessee are placed by that said instrument upon the same footing as those people themselves. Thus, property of the people of Tennessee by me title that it is the property of the people of Louisiana; and for the latter to and demand that we shall submit, under our our own roof, to their regulations and impositions, can, in the end, lead to nothing less than bloodshed and interneeine

These violent and groundless usurpations of the Southern people are to be maintained by a standing army, which is ry on their own necks, and to wrest from When the independence of the United erate States there must be no other than wire-workers—the real people rarely atconfederate action. Gov. Brown forgot tend them in any considerable numbers, the real people rarely atconfederate action. Gov. Brown forgot tend them in any considerable numbers, the real people rarely atconfederate action. Gov. Brown forgot tend them in any considerable numbers, and I suppose, if one and when they do they are not uniform the distinction; and, I suppose, if one could have listened to the proceedings of quently overruled, and their voice choiced could have listened to the proceedings of quently overruled, and their voice choiced could have listened to the proceedings of quently overruled, and their voice choiced could have been times this peculiar interest beyond the reach of the unit of the citizens of the United States and again defended by the valor of our processing to the citizens of the United States and again defended by the valor of our processing to the citizens of the United States and again defended by the valor of our processing to the citizens of the United States and again defended by the valor of our processing to the citizens of the United States and again defended by the valor of our processing to the citizens of the United States and again defended by the valor of our processing to the citizens of the United States and again defended by the valor of our processing to the citizens of the United States and again defended by the valor of our processing to the citizens of the United States and the citizens of the United States and the citizens of the United States and the citizens of the ci

lireful to contemplate. At a the e-men alike. tingency, (the possibility of the people to isted, and the right to participate in reality in a mandened by some Divine fflaux preparing them for desirnation? Emboldened by the extreme for earning of the Government, and by the immobilty of the neighboring States, they seem obsadvancing, step by step, to greater and greater wrong, injury and violence, till at ast their cup will be full, and the bolt of etribution and rum will full upon their levoted heads,

For Heaven's sake, let them resume on enough to survey the consequenes, the may mable results of the conclusi selore if he too litte. Let them list being elves where their frien is one to be band-by who e aid they can open the African slave trade, seize the Territorie, of Mexico, Central America and Sonin. and make themselves a mighty power in the earth? Let them consider it it be carional to found an empire on rapinminstice and treason. Let them betimak demselves whether they can really isucegod in solidly erecting a government upon a burefaced usurpation of the rights d' their own people.

pay The Springfield (Mass.) Republi on thus remarks on the presumed policy of the new Administration with reguel to the treatment of the Secoding States: "Neither the integrity nor the honor of e-Neither the integray nor the honor of the General Government requires an immediate attempt to recapture the forts nead by the insurgents. They are not need by the insurgents. They are not need by the insurgents. They are not need for the thing as we have no integral war, and the time they were nearly all without garrisons at the time they were taken, and those that contained any troops had only a few men to look after the property subset than they any adjusting purposes, in the than the any adjusting purposes, in only a few men to look after the property rather then for any aniitary purposes, in diestes pinnily enough the policy of allowing them to remain as they are till the States voluntarily restore them. They cannot be used against the Government unless the tovernment should invade the States to subdue them, when is not to be done. Only at Charleston and New Ordens is there any reason to fear a collection, and there it can only occur by direct assault on the part of the revolutionists themselves. To this they are not now in clined, and they will have less reason to adopt such a policy at any father moment. It matters are justiciously managed.—
While, therefore, the new Administration. rather than for any military purposes, in directes plainly enough the policy of allowif matters are judiciously managed.-While, therefore, the new Administration will show that it grasps power with a firm hand, and will administer the Government according to the requirements of the Constitution, we have no doubt that it now making three hundred pistols a spirit of conclitation and forbearance as will disarm the tears and aumosities of the Southern people, and accelerate very greatly the reaction already so auspi ously begun."

A correspondent sending us a mar The United States held 600,000 square ringe notice, says: "States may go out of miles of inhabitable territory on the Mis- the Union, but men and women go in." sisaippi, and its branches, and this river The Lord have mercy on both parties.

Country.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.] The Legislature of Michigan refused to the Peace Convention which has just adjourned at Washington. After the refusal, it was discovered by the radical Republicans at Washington that there was danger that those who favored comprosite would be in the majority in the Consideration, announce."

The Confederate States of American Congressive and present the Constitution of the Provisional Government of of the Provis vention; and, on consultation, the Senators from Michigan telegraphed the Govenor of that State to get the Legislapanish subjects on the river, but would que to reconsider its action and send of ful to enrich them Har beyond their lelegates. The same Senators also wrote he Governor, explaining more at length be reasons why Michigan should send leigntes. The letter of Senator Chander we give below. It is one of those productions that stick to their authors to curse them while living and blast their nemories when dead:

Compromise Congress. They admit that er banks, without a gress violation of the law of nature and tations,

But what regard to the law of nature and nations can we expect from men, who, without any other than the most selfish of reasons, have found it in their hearts to set at nought the most solemn written obligations, by which man can be bound to man?

We not only have the national right to the navigation of the Mississippt, but that right is secured to us by the provisional right to egates.

"Truly, your friend, Z. CHANBLER.

"His Excellency Australia Blair.
"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing states think took a fight would be so ful.—Without a little blood letting this Union with not. in my estingtion, be worth a rock

Des In the present Congress (says the the costom house at New Orleans is the Richmond Whig | Deleware has one representative, Maryland six, Virginia thirteen, North Carolina eight, Kentucky ten, Tennessee ten, Missouri seven, Areize it and appropriate it to themselves. kansas two stotal fifty-seven. Under the ensus of 1860, Virginia loses two, North Carolina one, Tennosco two, Kentucky two-total seven. Missouri gains two. and Arkansas one-total three. A net loss of four. So that under the new apportionment the eight border slave States will have only fifty-three votes. The antislavery States will have one hundred and fast preparing to rivet the chains of slave- fifty votes under the new census, nearly three times as many as the eight border us the rights which are ours by nature shows States have. When it is remembered and by the Constitution, Vichich we, on ed that these border States have a peruor part, have never violated, and for the liar interest-and that in every way vital rolation of which on their part, these to them-su interest, too, to which the wrongdoers can plead no excuse in any dominant sentiment in the free States is precious conduct of ours. Already, be- known to be hostile, the necessity for the ance we adhere to our duty to our sister demanding such guarantees us will plache Iragment of Union cannot possibly be trees maded the active by the next set induced to continue in that position, unared of humon obligations.

All this must communate, at no very placed beyond hazard. In this all the is fall day in district to themselves too in order States, and all their people, think

gia Corner Store, an old advocate of soceson, edited by Gen. Bethune, is not at all pleased with the consummation of that scheme. The Constitution does not suit him, the Deputies who framed it are not men of the right stemp, usurpers of authority, building up a Government of privileges without any guaranty of popul-Lir rights, and returing to submit it to the people, and he boldly recommends the people to instruct their delegates to rame or assent to no plan as final withour belog first ratified by them. Of the chief of the new Confederacy he thusedis-

"For ourself, we are free to confess that we know of no two men in the six States annowing the Confederacy whose election the object and purpose of those who are now wielding the power he, as we are attaid it is to build up a splendid, magnilleent, expensive government for the benefit and aggrandi-ement of rules and their irlends and dependents, there could et in our opinion l'ave l'een madea mo diamed powers, to be exercised for the benefit of the people, then we think a warse selection could sparcely have been made.

THE PLAN OF THE CONTROCTACY ON THE

Hartford papers contradict, by authority, the report that C.J. Colt will establish a pistol factory in Georgia. He day, and five hundred revolving rifles a month. Contracts for ten thousand rifles, to be completed within a year, were concluded at Sharp's rifle factory last week.

By A pickpocket is said to have been doing a good business on the lines of railroad out West, by going into a car, refusing to pay his fare, and picking the conductor's pocket as he is putting him off. | a mistake.

with its branches afforded many thous An Infamous Letter - Enemies of the Rates of Postage in the Confeder. The Legislative Power of the New

ate States of America.

The Mentgomery Advertiser publishes o the Peace Convention which has just gress of the Confederate States of America the Southern Congress

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

On Letters. Single letters not exceeding a half

unce in weight -For any distance under 500 miles, 5

stamped envelopes,
On Newspapers

Sent to regular and long fide subscriot exceeding 3 ounces in weight: Within the State where Published.

Weekly paper, 54 cents per quarter. Semi-Weekly paper, 18 cents per quarter. Thi-Weekly paper, 191 cents per quar-Dally paper, 39 cents per quarter,

In all cas s, the postage to be paid seriety in univaser, at the offices of the abscribe a. Without the Shall where Published. Weekly paper, 13 cents per quarter. Semi-Weekly paper, 26 cents per quar-Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cents per quar-D. ily paper, 78 cents per quarter. In all cases, the postage to be paid markedy in advance at the offices of the

On Periodicals, Sent to regular and bone file subscri-ers from the cilice of publication and ot exceeding 11 ounces in weight:

Withih the State where Published. Monthly, 3 cents per quarter or 1 cents each number. Soul-Monthly, 6 cents per quarter or 1 ent for each number. An additional cent cash number for ery additional ounce or less, beyond B. Monthly, or Quarterly, 1 cent an

Montaly, 5 coms per quarter, or 2 cents or each number. Som-Mouthly, 12 cents per quarter, or

Two cents additional for every additionounce, or less, beyond the first 12 uncest.
By Monthly, or Quarterly, 2 cents an

in all cases, the postage to be paid parterly in advance, at the offices of the Geritheta.

O. Translant Printed Matter.

Every other new paper, pamphlet, peri-dical and magazine, each circular not caled, hand-bull and engraving, not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 2 cents for any distance; 2 conts additional for each additional ounce, or less, beyond the first three ounces. In all cases, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, or stamped envelopes.

Franking Privilege.

The following persons only are entitled on the franking privilege, and in all cases only englished to "official Business": Post Master General,

His Chief Gork. Auditor of the Treasury for the Post file D. partment. Deputy Post Masters. par A Washington letter says that the

War Department has received important

despatches from Major Anderson. This galtant officer, in a letter to Secretary Holy, denies the truth of the report that President Davis had exchanged visits reper selection. But if the object is to President Davis had exchanged visits but a government, plain, cheep and of with him. He has had no communication with the President of the Confeder ate States. He is satisfied that Fort Sumter will be attacked, and he can clearly discern with the naked eye the urangements for the assault, which he elieves will be at night, and will be of he most determined character. ortification is only now entirely comleted, the reports to that effect before being untrue. The utmost ingenuity of bim-off, and brother efficers has been imployed to strengthen every part and provide means for resisting the attack, which, in his opinion, is certain to

THE MISSE.- A meaner being than the miset is found nowhere. Avarige, the carsed in a for gold, has parrowed his soul down (if soul he has) to the size of a hazalenut. The Ritle thus describes an abundant use of horse-raddish as him: "I will say to my soul-Sout, thou cure for early dyspepsia. hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry.

But God said unto him, "Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee: then whose shall those things be which eth up treasures on earth, and is not rich

"Query, after reading the recent tion upon the domestic tooks, which the speeches of the President elect, whether, fair marksman (?) terminated by productions who thought 'Old Abe' was able, do ing a six shooter and killed the invaders not now realize that they made an 'L' of with four successive shots, at ten peces

The Corinth (Miss) Advertiser comthe following simplified statement of the ments as follows upon the usurpation of the request of Virginia to send delegates rate of postage under the Act of the Con. the legislative power by the delegates to

hermise and aned,"
As the Constitution is silent as to the As the Constitution is silent as to the tenure of the office of those who have declared themselves the law making power, or the time or the mode of luture elections, they may, without any additional as unition of power, declare themselves. For any distance under 500 miles, 5 miles, 5 miles.

For any distance over 500 miles, 10 miles, 5 miles.

For any distance over 500 miles, 10 miles, 10 miles.

An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.

Drop letters, 2 cents each.

In the foregoing cases, the postage to expressed by stamps or stamped enveloperation.

Advertised letters, 2 cents each.

On Packages

Containing other the pointed or miles tower, incluring the soje right of after the same time, they claim all Legislitive tower, incluring the soje right of after and the same time, they claim all Legislitive tower, incluring the soje right of after the same time, they claim all Legislitive tower. and printed or writing or charge the control of the Confederate the same time, they clause all Legislative lower including the sole right of altering or charge the Constitution at will?

To be rated by weight as letters are rated and to be charged double the rates of postage on letters, to wit:

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half conce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 or is for each half conce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stame amped envelopes.

They passed like a vager, while nature were the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they are now around our paths. The world will have the same attraction for our offspring unborn, that she had once for us as children. Yet a little while, and all will have hopp ued. The threbbing heart will be stifled and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind its way, and prayers will be said, and then we shall e left alone in silence and in darkness or the worms. And it may be for a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continne to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died; and the eye that moumed for us will be dried, and glisten again with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our names."

Evil Resourts.—A writer in the Presby-ter recounts, very ir genlously and justly, for the evil resource effects are circulated to the injury of good people: "When Samballat sent word to Nebetniah that ere were certain reports in circulation in emiliar him of an unfavorable char-eter, Nehemiah replied, "There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart.'How truly do these words describe much ten tionks everybody also Whirl yourself around on your best until your brain is reeling, and mil the world will seem to its whirling around you. — Just so a correct mind thinks everybody olse is correct.

HAPPINESS.- Now let me tell you a setet-a secret worth hearing. This booking erward to enjoyment don't pay. From visat I know of it I would as ston chase butterflies for a living, or bettle up moon abine for cloudy nights. The only true happiness is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every day of our lives; the boy must learn to be happy when he is plodding over his lessons; the apprentice while he is learning his trade; the merchant while he is carning his fortune. If he fall to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he sighs for,

Buf The question of the power of lager beer to into Eleate came up in Chicago last week. One witness testified to having drank about a calion, and was of the opinion that lager was intoxicating, though his memory was a little oblivious on that point. Another witness dunck about ten quarts, and could not say whether it was intoxicating or not. Dofendent was fined \$10 for selling intoxicating liquors without license.

too A clergyman had a milk-white horse, which, on account of its beautiful form, he called Zon. Having ordered his horse to the door, a friend asked him where he was going. "Why," said he,

They are drinking Union punches in Philadelphia, composed of Jamaica rum, Louisiana sugar, and Florida lemons. These Union punches are no doubt very good, but they inevitably lead to dissolu-

The times are hard, wife, and I find it difficult to keep my nosa above

You could easily keep your nose above water, husband, if you didn't keep it so often above brandy.

nen. An English physici in recommends

for The wheat raised in 1860, averags about three pounds in weight per bushof more than the crop of 1859.

A FEMALE TRAVES .- A correspondent then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?" So is he that layeth up treasures on earth, and is not rich toward God."

Succeing.—The Boston Post, not having the fear of Abraham, the Prince of Rails, before its eyes, gets off the following:

"Query.—after reading the recent speeches of the President elect, whether, and the domestic towks, which the speeches of the President elect, whether,